





From the Hallowell Gazette Extra, of April 2d.

### MURDER IN HALLOWELL.

In this village, on Saturday evening last, about half past eight o'clock, an Irishman named Mathew Kinnan, was stabbed on the front of the thigh by some of a party of five or six Americans, which caused his death in about ten minutes. The wound was cut from one half to three quarters of an inch in length, traversing the leg, severing almost entirely the femoral artery and caused bleeding to death in the short time above stated.

The party alluded to, had been drinking gin and brandy during the day, and a portion of them were under the influence of liquor during the evening. The liquor was obtained in this town. Threats had been uttered against the Irishmen by some of the party showing that a disposition existed to attack and abuse them.

In the evening they proceeded to that part of Second Street, where the most of the Irishmen employed on the Railroad, reside, several families occupying the houses known as the Freeman and Wells houses, belonging to the Railroad company, and began an assault by chasing the Irishmen that came in their way. One was knocked down twice, and in endeavoring to defend himself the murdered man received his death wound.

Kinnan had been in town only about a week, and came here from the back route Railroad. It appears that he was a peaceable and respectable man, not inclined to quarrel, and the part he took in the affair was to protect himself and the other Irishmen from injury. In fact the behavior of his countrymen employed here upon the road, so far as we have been able to learn have been respectful and peaceable, with no evidence of a desire to encroach upon the rights of others or make any difficulty whatever with the inhabitants of the village.

Sheriff Newman with assistants, as soon as the murder was discovered, were immediately upon the track of the individuals supposed to have committed the offence, and at five o'clock Sunday morning five persons were secured, and the knife by which the wound was made, discovered. At 8 o'clock the men arrested were committed to the County Jail in Augusta.

There seems to have been no other inducement for the commission of the crime but the desire to "kill an Irishman," and that too without the least provocation on their part for they are well known to be as peaceable and orderly a company as can be found anywhere.

Most of the individuals implicated are young men, natives of this town, who had been rendered doubly desperate by liquor. The transaction is a loud note of warning to parents and guardians of public morals in this community, and should convince them and the town authorities that it is high time something should be done to check the progress of ruin and rowdiness in this village.

A jury of inquest was summoned by Coroner Smith, Saturday evening. The jury sat from 1-2 past 9 o'clock, till 1 o'clock Sunday morning all day Sunday and Monday forenoon. The following verdict was rendered Monday, at 12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Verdict.—That the deceased, Mathew Kinnan, came to his death on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, on Second Street in Hallowell, near the residence of Mrs. Heard, by a wound upon the right thigh with an instrument called a dirk knife, (which wound nearly severed the femoral artery) wilfully and feloniously inflicted by Samuel L. Blanchard, said Blanchard with Elijah Barter, George Rannels, John and Henry Leeman being engaged in an aggravated and unprovoked assault upon several Irishmen, all of whose names the jury have been unable to ascertain.

OUR SENATORS.—The National Whig, in noticing the members of the U. S. Senate thus justly compliments the two senators from Maine.

JANNIBAL HAMLIN. A legislator of experience, just in his judgment of men and things, moderate but firm in his opinions, an attractive speaker and an efficient debater, ever ready to pursue the right, of a vigorous intellect, industrious in the performance of his public duties, laborious as a committee-man, a diligent student, practical in his conclusions, a safe and prudent adviser, governed by no narrow views of public policy, intimately acquainted with the history of American legislation, and enjoying the confidence of his fellow for his sound judgment and stern honesty.

JAMES W. BRADBURY.

Well versed in the duties of legislation, a prompt and pleasing speaker, practical in all his views of public policy, of solid attainments, industrious and diligent in the discharge of his public labors, logical in the disposition of his ideas when he speaks, thoroughly liberal and tolerant in his opinions, grasping the details of a subject with great success, and ready at generalization, studious and fond of investigation, apt in communicating results so as to make them plain to the most ordinary understanding, solicitous about being right, and though a strong partisan, never losing sight of the great interests of the country in his public acts.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.—At noon, yesterday, a large number of mail contractors convened at the General Post Office, for the purpose of proceeding in a body and paying their respects to the President of the United States, accompanied by the officer of the Department, who were conducted by a committee, consisting of Messrs. Plummer of Massachusetts, Corwell of Vermont, and Buckley of New York; and marshaled by Col. Nye, they marched to the White House in the order of the several States from which they came. The Assistant Postmaster-General was presented by the Postmaster-General to the President and then the contractors were severally introduced by name.—National Intelligencer, 6th.

### OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"It is not to be presumed."

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 10, 1849.

#### THE HALF DEMOCRAT.

JASON is a Democrat both by profession, and principle. He is not the leader but the follower of the people—or rather he leads them whithersoever they direct, with rather too much indifference in regard to the road which they take, for a true disciple of liberty. Hence Jason is not a man who would be likely to act independently under any circumstances. It may be observed that on many occasions, he wavers very much in his determinations—and it is hard to tell whether he pauses to consider what is the best policy for his own success or for the cause which he advocates. Jason may continue to be a very good Democrat all his life time if the people do but succeed in keeping his interest identified with theirs. So long as he holds an office for the continued possession of which he is dependent upon the popular suffrage, he will continue the advocate of the popular cause. But no sooner should he be elevated to an office which is not the gift of the people than he might become the advocate of those principles which would be most promotive of his personal aggrandizement. And should he fail of receiving all he asks of the people, he will be very likely to retire to private life, very much as the cat retired under a coat of meal, the better to deceive and secure her prey.—There are very many individuals in the community who were once the advocates of Democratic principles, who, after they were elevated to certain offices which were beyond the control of the people, forsook the good cause, and became sound Tories. This change very frequently happens in the career of those politicians who support the popular cause, because it is popular, rather than because it is just, who advocate measures, rather than principles. Jason always follows instead of taking the lead in a work of political reform—since he advocates reform only because it is popular, and not because it is just. Herein he may be distinguished from the true democrat, who although desirous of pleasing the people, as well as of serving their interest, pauses only to consider what is right, and takes it for granted, that what is right will be approved by the people, and will promote the general good. Jason is so far a democrat, that he is determined to go along with the people, but he is very undecided and dilatory until he has ascertained the state of the public mind. He is determined to go with the people whether they are right or wrong, and whenever they are ready to sanction a certain measure, he comes directly forward, its apparent bold and really eloquent champion. All his boldness however is merely apparent. He does not like the true lover of justice, nor run the risk of advocating a measure concerning which the people have not yet expressed their opinion, but he is bold as a lion, when he knows that he has the majority in his train, willing and ready to bestow their approbation. Hence it may be observed that he is generally a little behind his brethren, who are governed by principles alone. He seldom deserves the honor of having introduced a bill of radical reform. Though convinced himself that he is right, he does not undertake to mould public opinion to his own mind. There may be an exception to this; he is really persevering in his efforts to convince the people that he has greater claims to their favor and patronage than any other man. He rarely speaks well of a man who presents his claims to the people, or upon whom the people call to become their public servant—he is not exactly the man for that place, especially if Jason happens to want that place himself, or thinks he can make more capital to secure it to some one else. Jason on the whole makes a very good democratic representative, as he is too honest to betray his cause, and would maintain only those errors which might happen to be entertained by his constituents. The greatest danger is, his ambition might conquer him. He hates federal monopolies and federal corporations, but dock off federal, and substitute democratic and he is conservative. He ought, therefore, to be pledged to certain measures, which the people wish to promote, as he would then act with more confidence and boldness. He was not "died in the wool" but is a convert from the federal party, holds in part to the old doctrines of the old federal school, and is just about half democrat—and thinks he should be received by the democratic party because a half loaf of bread is better than none.

We learn, says the Argus, that the receipts of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, for freight and passengers, during the month of March, exceeded three hundred dollars for each working day—being an increase of nearly fifty per cent. above the receipts of the month of February.

By the wreck of the emigrant ship Florida, of New York, on the Long Sands, Essex, coast of England, in a storm, two hundred lives were lost. The Florida was from Antwerp, and her passengers were most German agricultural laborers.

Two men by the name of Kelly and Curran, got into a row in Portland, and Curran gave Kelly a blow on the head, of which he died some days afterwards.

Hyar the pugilist, has been sentenced by the Maryland Courts to pay \$1000 fine and costs for fighting with Sullivan.

A trout was taken recently in Moosehead Lake, which weighed 26 pounds.

The English publishers are stealing American poems and publishing them as original with other names attached to them. But a few short years since these same English thought Jonathan incapable of producing a poem worth stealing.

The Golden News from California continues of the most astonishing character, and previous stories are more than corroborated. A late letter, from a highly respectable gentleman says the general impression in California is that from ten to twenty millions will be taken from the mines the coming season.

Longevity. Budah Cook, an unmarried woman, died at the Poor House in Concord, Mass., on the 16th ult., aged 103 years. The Concord Freeman says—"she retained her intellectual faculties, which were never very bright, to the last."

The Lumbermen of this State have had ninety days of good sledding, without rain—the best winter for their business that has been known for many years, and millions more of lumber have been got out than ever before in one season.

A project is in agitation, in Portsmouth, N. H., to transform that town into a city. The N. H. Gazette objects on the ground that there is a lack of candidates for Aldermen of such dimensions as will sustain the credit of a Board.

We would refer our merchants, and others, to the advertisement of Messrs. Jewett & Prescott, of Boston.

OAK HALL holds out great inducements to those going to California—and who is not?

The gold mine reported to have been discovered near Council Bluffs, by the Mormons, turns out to be a mixture of zinc and copper.

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### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CONNECTICUT.—The election for Governor, members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature, took place a week ago yesterday. There was no choice for Governor by the people—the democrats claim to have elected a majority of the Legislature, which secures the election of Seymour, their candidate. They also claim three of the four Congressmen. In the last Congress the delegation was Whig. A regular Whig defeat, all round, and our friends in Connecticut are deserving of all praise from their brethren throughout the Union for gaining this unexpected but brilliant victory.

RHODE ISLAND.—Henry B. Anthony, editor of the Providence Journal, is chosen Governor, Thomas Whipple, Lt. Governor, Joseph M. Blake, Attorney General, and Stephen Canhoone, Treasurer—all Whigs as usual. George G. King was chosen to Congress in the Eastern district—Whig, of course. In the Western district Mr. Thurston, democrat, lacks 100 votes of an election, and two towns to be heard from. The Providence Journal says—"It is possible but not probable that he may overcome this majority." The Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Assembly.

PORTLAND.—The election for Mayor and other officers of the city government of Portland, took place last Tuesday. There was no choice for Mayor—C. Q. Clapp, the democratic candidate, wanting but about 25 votes of an election. Board of Aldermen, and Councilmen, a federal majority. Another trial for Mayor yesterday.

SCHOOL BOOKS. The Boston Daily Mail has some excellent remarks, addressed to the Boston School Committee, which are adapted to all meridians, upon the bad effects of ordering frequent changes of books, for the classes in our public schools, and even different sets of books for the same classes in different schools. This course, says the Editor, is productive of serious evils; it is an oppressive burden to poor parents, many of whom cannot meet the heavy tax that is imposed upon them, while the progress of the scholars is interrupted. Their minds crowded with ill-digested ideas, become clogged; no healthy cultivation of the memory is made, no regular and fixed system of education for improving the mind is adopted, and they are, many of them, discharged from school, ignorant, grown-up boys, made so by a surfeit of school books.

When the Committee decide to adopt a class book, it ought to be for a specified time, say for three or five years. This course would be a great saving to parents, for as their children advanced, younger ones could use the same books, and the great advantage of a uniform system of education would be gained. It is surely better for a scholar to understand one book thoroughly, than to read a number and understand nothing. Committees should vote new school books only when there is the most decisive reason for the measure, and never merely to please a book-making friend. Whenever it becomes necessary to introduce new books, means should be provided for supplying the destitute, in order that there may be uniformity in classing the pupils, and no increase of charges.

If we have well qualified teachers, teachers that understand well how to apply their knowledge of the several branches to be taught, it matters not so much what text books are used in our schools.

The English publishers are stealing American poems and publishing them as original with other names attached to them. But a few short years since these same English thought Jonathan incapable of producing a poem worth stealing.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Major Benjamin K. Andrews, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, died, on Tuesday last, in Boston, aged 32. His disease was consumption, which first exhibited itself in Mexico. He was promoted from the ranks after the regiment arrived in Mexico, and was very popular among his comrades.

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### THE RICH AND THE POOR.—Society appears to be a sort of sea-saw, with a difference.

The higher one portion goes up, the lower it sinks the other; and here the comparison stops. In the sea-saw, the parties soon change places—not so in society. The uppermost generally keeps up, and rises still higher; the one who has sunk falls into a lower depth of poverty. It is easy to imagine that the same causes which give luxuries to a few, sink the many to want; and it is certain that wherever there is seen the greatest display of wealth, there, close by its side, may be found the most appalling misery. Go into a country town, where no man has more than a competence, and you will look in vain for distress. Come here, where a few live in magnificence, and hundreds are destitute. Go to England, where men are spending revenues of millions, and yet you find millions in distress and starvation. Let us try then, as productive of the greatest good, to keep the balance even. Let not one revel in splendor, that a hundred as good as he may starve; and if capital will accumulate, (as in some hands it must by the present laws of trade) let that capital be kept as active, circulate as rapidly, and give employment to as many as possible.

A NEW EL DORADO.—We suspect that emigration will soon set towards Kentucky at a rate that will be a caution to California. The Legislature of that State are emancipating married people with a swiftness which shows that it is composed of very enlightened men. Sixty persons received their manumission papers a short time since in one day, and twenty is the daily average number of those who receive what the amiable Daniel Quip, Esquire, was wont to call a "happy release." The Louisville Courier thinks that in four or five years every couple in the State can reasonably look for a divorce—a most delightful condition of things, truly. The matrimonial tenure in Kentucky, says the Courier, "is extremely frail and embarrassing at this time. No man is absolutely certain when he goes to bed at night, that he is sleeping with his own wife, or, if he is, that he will not be divorced from her before morning." "We are," it adds, "not very conversant with the *modus operandi* of this thing, but it would seem that each member of the Legislature is privileged to divorce a certain number of his constituents, and in doing so, he generally endeavors to act as impartially as possible, and distributes his favors among different sections of his country and different classes of the population—and this he does probably as a matter of courtesy and accommodation, without previous consultation with the beneficiaries or victims, as the case may be." Verily, Kentucky is in a very fair way of soon becoming a Free State.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA. The N. Y. Herald has dates from San Francisco to the 7th of February.

After a severe winter, pleasant weather had set in.

The price of Gold had risen, in consequence of large arrivals of specie from San Blas, Valparaiso, &c., which had been placed in the hands of merchants at San Francisco, for investment.

Lower California had been completely deserted—the people having gone to the North, to the gold placers.

Seven hundred persons had arrived at San Francisco from Valparaiso, and four hundred from the Sandwich Islands; and there were seven thousand persons in California ready to commence operations at the gold mines the moment the weather would permit.

The prices of provisions were more moderate. There had been no arrivals at San Francisco from the United States. The vessel of war St. Mary's was the only national vessel in port.

The waste on the gold obtained from the dry diggings did not average 2 per cent.; that from the wet diggings averaged 2 to 3 1-2 per cent. At Mazatlan, gold was selling at 15 dollars an ounce, and was put on board any vessel free of charge.

After careful calculation, it is asserted that the amount of gold which had been obtained at the mines was about four millions of dollars.

Affairs at California are represented as being quiet and peaceable.

No Oregon gold had been seen in California. The gold in the hands of merchants at San Francisco, was held for the purpose of making remittances by the steamship California, or to take advantage of the market.

The British ship of war Calypso, at Mazatlan, was to leave soon for England, and would take away over two millions of dollars in specie. Of this, there were over 5000 ounces of California gold, 1000 ounces of which belonged to the bearer of this news. His reason for putting his gold on board an English ship was, that he could not find an opportunity to ship it direct for the United States.

It is stated that Tennessee has caught the spirit of emancipation. Various papers are agitating the subject, by publishing a series of efficient articles in its favor, and a popular convention on the subject is called for.

The Free Soil party in this State are to hold a State Convention at Lewiston, on the 10th of June next, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Father Mathew, in a letter dated Cork, 29th Feb., to a gentleman in Pittsburg, announces his intention of visiting this country in May next.

Morse's Telegraph is to be introduced in Mexico from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan. A Yankee is going to do the work.

A BARK BROKEN. A Mr. Henry Broken was recently married in Baltimore to a Miss Back.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Fourteen days later from Europe. The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last, bringing 14 days later news from Europe.

The news by this arrival presents European politics in a more threatening aspect than at any previous period during the past year, and its importance, not less than its exciting interest predominates over all other intelligence.

ENGLAND.—The events in India seem to have roused the British feeling, so long kept in abeyance, and it is quite plain that the cry of "Ships, colonies and commerce," was never more popular than at this moment.

The division on the second reading of the navigation bill seems to give an assurance that, with the exception of removing the impediments which stand in the way of perfect reciprocity in the European trade, so as to assimilate it to that of the present free intercourse with the United States, and of nationalizing certain produce, it is very doubtful whether the present navigation laws will be abrogated.

IRELAND.—The West and South of Ireland seem to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The Cholera is committing fearful ravages in Limerick.

FRANCE.—The abolition of the clubs has been decided on in the Assembly by a slender majority. Every day discloses some fresh instances of the indefatigable zeal of the socialists to overturn the present order of things.—We very much doubt whether matters will settle down without some outbreak.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland has been removed from the scene of impending strife on the continent, having expired on the 17th. His son, now King William III, was in London at the time, but immediately returned to his dominions, where probably, he has peaceably ascended the throne.

DENMARK.—The armistice heretofore entered into by Denmark and the Schleswig Holstein authorities, has been renewed for three months.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has taken the most extraordinary and unlooked for step. The Diet of Kremsier, which was convoked by the late Emperor and has occupied the few months of its existence in theoretical discussions, has been dismissed, after having promulgated a constitution not only for the countries represented at Kremsier, but for the whole Austrian empire.

The great object which has been kept in view by the designers of this constitution, is the making of all Austria into a free, independent, indivisible, indivisible, constitutional monarchy, guaranteed under this constitution, the liberty of their nature can hardly fail to excite surprise: Individual liberty is secured; the Press is not allowed to be put under censorship; the complete equality and toleration of all religions; the independence of every church and sect in the management of their own property and affairs, the extension of education to all languages, and its prosecution as a government work, are specially secured. The Imperial Diet is to consist of two Houses, whose Constitution approaches nearer to the American Senate and House Representatives than the Legislative Assembly of any other State. How that Constitution may work, when reduced to practice, must of course depend upon the people themselves; but it must be admitted that it places in their hands ample means of securing a share of political freedom scarcely inferior to that of any other country in the world. In the meantime the Hungarian war proceeds with unrelenting fury. The Magyars have adopted a guerilla warfare, and Prince Windischgratz no longer taking the field, but remaining at Buda, shows that the war has only just commenced.

Horn's Rail Road Gazette, is a weekly sheet published at New York, by J. Horn. It contains the Diagrams of all the Railroads in the Union, and is intended to give a correct account of every thing the traveller may desire to know about them. The plan of the paper is somewhat novel, and the proprietor will bring upon him the blessings of the traveling public, for the benefit he has conferred upon them in publishing it. \$2.00 per annum, in advance.

Hollen's Dollar Magazine for April is an unusually good number. It contains an engraving of an encampment in the gold regions of California.

THE WEEKLY AGE.—We would refer our readers to the prospectus of the Tri-Weekly Age, which will be found in another column.

TO CLEAN OIL PAINT.—The best thing for cleaning oil paint is a sponge, dipped in ammonia, which has been copiously diluted with water. Soap dissolves the turpentine as well as the linseed oil, and not only destroys the smooth and shiny surface, but exposes also the white lead to the influence of the water and air.

The democrats of St. Louis, Missouri, have recently held a mass meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolutions in favor of the extension of slavery, which recently passed the Legislature of that State.—Resolutions were adopted declaratory of their opinion that Congress has a right to regulate the institutions of the territories, and condemning the action of the Legislature on the subject.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, has passed a resolution, by a vote of 52 3/5, to amend the constitution, to give the election of Judges to the people, to be approved by the next Legislature, and then submitted to the people at the election following.

A bill has passed the Wisconsin House of Representatives, to submit the question of Negro Suffrage to the people at the next election. It was passed by a vote of 35 to 22.

TRAVEL AHEAD. The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from a passenger aboard the steamer California, dated San Blas, Feb. 14th, which expresses the apprehension that there will be trouble in California on the arrival of General Smith, if he carries out purposes which he has announced—to prevent any foreigner from digging the precious metal. The writer says:

"Several thousand foreigners, (Chinese, Spaniards, Mexicans, Peruvians, Chileans, and Europeans) are in the country, and ready to combine in resisting the enforcement of American laws by our officers. The Spaniards, who are naturally greedy of gold, have been thrown into the intensest excitement—a perfect ferment—by the discovery of that article in California; this excitement has already started thousands of them towards the 'placers' of the yellow gold, armed to the teeth for war, and laden with San Blas, nearly ready to sail, full of men determined to share in the 'spoils' of the gold region.

I know also that we have on board this ship a military chief, who has the reputation of being one of the most cool, determined, and unwavering of the militant race, who is fully resolved that the foreigners shall work those 'gold diggers' after his arrival, that we have near 400 men on board this ship, and twice that number was close at hand, each of whose arms are equal to a musket or rifle, a 'revolver' and bowie knife, every one of whom would rally at the call of the hero of Contreras, and sacrifice his life rather than yield to such invaders."

In view of the facts, the writer looks forward with much apprehension to the prospect before him.

WHAT GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS CABINET EXPECT.—The following notice from the Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier (Mr. Webster's organ,) to the democratic incumbents of office, is but a repetition of announcements to the same effect, already made by the prominent Taylor papers, as well as by Gen. Taylor himself in reported private conversations. It may therefore be regarded as semi-official notice to all democratic office-holders to resign, or they will be unceremoniously ejected from their places: for the Courier writes thus:—

"Gen. Taylor expects, and members of the Cabinet expect, that when the presidential election has been particularly busy in supporting Gen. Cass and in opposing President Taylor's election, that a sense of propriety will lead them to resign. And the Cabinet will be slow to believe that those gentlemen have no such intention. But if the Cabinet shall at last be compelled to conclude that the desire of place will quite overcome their sense of propriety, then these gentlemen will undoubtedly be taught that they cannot abuse good nature with impunity. A reasonable opportunity will be offered to all whose consciences tell them they have prostituted their official influence to unworthy purposes, to retire gracefully from their several positions. But if they do not avail themselves of this opportunity, then their consciences must be questioned, and they must not find fault if justice be swiftly overtaken in the shape of a notice to quit."

There is a meanness about this mode of "proscription," which inspires a contempt for those who advocate and those who adopt. If Taylor or his Cabinet want the offices for partisan favorites, why let them take them, and not insult the present incumbents by pronouncements like the foregoing, where a compliance with the request to resign involves a confession of his incompetency, or something worse.

In support of Gen. Cass, at the late election, preference to an ignorant in civil affairs, to be put forth as a good and sufficient reason for removals from office, and this too by an administration pledged against "proscription?"—Such is the announcement. Can there be a more "proscription" more thoroughly partisan than this? The ineffable meanness of the thing, however, consists in the effort made to frighten democratic office-holders into the folly of resignation, for the purpose of saving General Taylor and his Cabinet the trouble of ejecting them from their places, and the odium of having falsified most solemn pledges.—Augusta Age.

A NEW COUNTY. We see by the Lewiston Journal that a petition is in circulation in that and other places for signatures, to be presented to the Legislature at its approaching session, praying for the creation of a new county. The petition prays, "that part of said county [Lewiston] lying west of the Kennebec river, and such other contiguous territory as the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to annex thereto, may be created into a new county." The Journal states that the "contiguous territory" mentioned means a portion of Cumberland county; and further, that "this project, if consummated, will relieve the people of this section of the intolerable evils they now labor under by being obliged to their county business at considerations in favor of the project, and has no doubt the prayer of the petition will be granted. [Farmer.

Amount in deposit in the different Sub-Treasuries of the U. S. March 28th, \$7,099,228, of which \$1,000,768 had been drawn for, but drafts not yet presented. Amount in Sub-Treasury at New York \$2,119,768 of which \$59,379 had been drawn for. Boston, \$772,932, of which \$5,104 had been drawn for. Philadelphia, \$425, U. S. Mint at do. \$696,115, New Orleans, \$1,438,002, of which \$173,669 had been drawn for.

The Knoxville Tribune still continues the publication of a very able series of Emancipation articles, from the pen of "A Slaveholder." Immediate abolition, of course, is discarded, and the plan of the Kentucky Emancipationists in the main receives the concurrence of this Tennessee Free-Soller. He commends highly Mr. Clay's letter.

In the year ending the 1st of April 1849, there landed at New York two hundred and four thousand, six hundred and thirty-six emigrants.



April 1849,  
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had almost said all other classes of diseases.  
 1. None genuine without the written signature of  
 2. F. R. L.  
 3. For sale by J. K. HAWMOND, Paris, and Ansel  
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 generally. 25 12

AND  
**STOVE WORKS,**  
DEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,  
BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

**Window Sash!**  
**100 LIGHTS** of Window Sash,  
 from 7x9 to 11x16, galval and  
 ed, for sale by  
**E. B. HUMPHREY**  
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Feb. March 10, 1840.      copy 40

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly in Schools, for sale by  
B. WALTON.  
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**Caution.**  
THEREAS, my will, There, has left my  
bed and board without sufficient cause, this  
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**WM. M. CUSHMAN,**  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Jewelry & Fancy Goods,  
NORWAY VILLAGE, Me.







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and I went d

traveled abo

and I near a p

fixed in wa

"You are

said Quirin

"Signor,"

he knew

ed to him,

any interest

the spot, ha

at an angle

ing more, b

"Don't th

"Mac! Si

will be so

them Calif

the man's

says, an I

there is no

but ten ou

on our track

had a perfe

We turne

proaching th

"I am not

right," said

the Yankee

and quench

stream, whic

Quirin sa

"Would y

think of th

Indian.

"Why, Si

embarrassed

the health;

were in your

that water?"

"Do you b

low gives you

no fear by th

"Yes, I do

for me; but a

now, I belie

me."

"Then you

don't, I pray

"I have

and I can

"Very well

"Then, turn

ring the con

ent to them, b

there."

"My boy,

ask him,"

the son make

twenty-doll

"Yes, Sign

"Are you

count? He

"Certainly,

"That's a bi

"Good-bye,

"But, why?

"But, why?

"If you're

"How is th

"Who? Y

"Who? Y

"Well, wh

has led dolla

direct dolla

"O! if that

try to underst

"I had never

American, wh

advancing, ar

perception, I

breathing sho

long and rap

reaching the

rearing of wh

ment was to d

with eagerness

"Behold a m

I am," said I to

"Quirin sa

shaking his h

"The Indian

and I the wa

I had time to

can digger, w

the place wa

"Quirin walk

the north, with

once his head

silence, and wi